

Period 2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E.

Chinese

Romans

Greeks

MesoAmerica

Hellenistic

Plato

Aristotle

Cleisthenes

Birth of democracy

First Republic

Consuls

Plebeians

Patricians

Punic Wars

Julius Caesar

Pax Romana

Xia

Zhang

Zhou

Oracle bones

Legalism

Buddhism

Confucius

Shihuangdi

Mandate of Heaven

Tenochtitlan

Olmecs

Maya

Chinampas

Tikal

Moche

Big picture questions period 2: 600BCE-600CE

1. Using the following empires: Persian, Greek (Hellenistic) of Alexander the Great, Roman, Chinese empires (Qin and Han), Indian empires (Mauryan and Gupta), what common features do they all share? In what ways did they differ from one another? What accounts for the differences?
2. "Religion is a double-edged sword, both supporting and undermining political authority and social elites. How would you support both sides of this statement? Also tie in the major philosophies of the same period.
(So let's use Legalism, Confucianism, Greek rationalism=philosophies of the era)
Along with Buddhism and Christianity

Period 1: Technological and Environmental Transformations, to c. 600 B.C.E.

Paleolithic Neolithic Revolution Ancient Civilizations

Hunter gatherer
Fertile crescent
Polytheism
Egalitarianism
Nomadic
Domestication
Pastoral societies (Pastoralism)
Agricultural villages
Job Specialization
Accumulation of goods
Agricultural Revolution
Cultural diffusion
Rise of disease
Code of Hammurabi
Epic of Gilgamesh
Cuneiform
Mummification
Book of the Dead
Papyrus
Mauryan Empire
Gupta Empire
Hinduism
Aryans
Caste system

Big picture questions: Period 1: to 600 BCE

1. In what ways did various Paleolithic societies differ from one another, and how did they change over time?
2. How did early agricultural societies differ from those of the Paleolithic era?
3. “The Agricultural Revolution provides evidence for ‘progress’ in human affairs”. How would you evaluate this statement?